

A NEW CECIDOGENOUS SPECIES OF THE GENUS
POLYMORPHOMYIA SNOW

(DIPTERA: TEPHRITIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—*Polymorphomyia footei*, n. sp., is described from Lambayeque, Perú, forming leaf galls in *Tessaria integrifolia* R. and P. (Compositae). A key to the species of *Polymorphomyia* sensu stricto is included.

The larva of the new species here described live in leaves of *Tessaria integrifolia* R. and P. (Compositae) as gall-makers. Aczél (1953) treated *Polymorphomyia* as a subgenus of *Pseudeutreta* Hendel, but Foote (1967) considered it a distinct genus. The four species now known may be distinguished as in the following key. Only *P. tridentata* has been previously recorded from Perú.

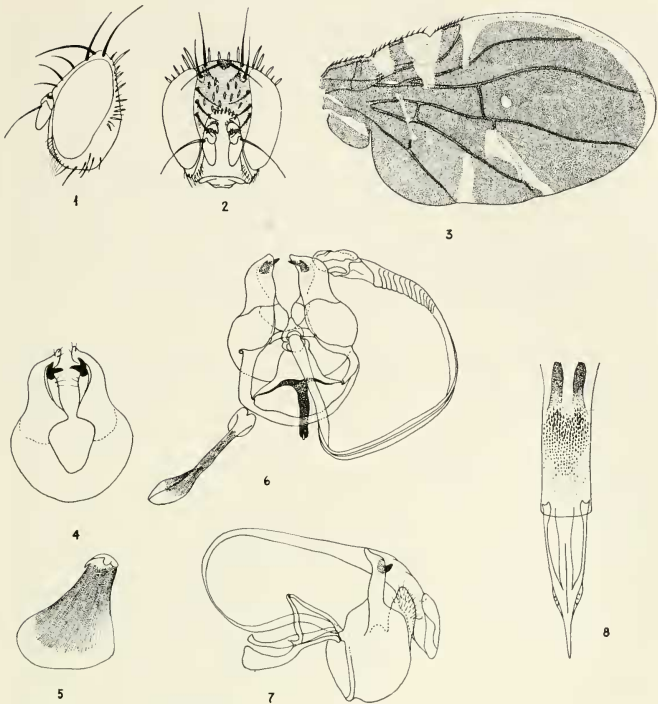
KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *Polymorphomyia* SNOW

- 1 (2) Falciform hyaline band at wing tip antemarginal; 2nd posterior cell with hyaline basal incision extending into basal corner of cell **P. basilica** Snow
- 2 (1) Falciform hyaline band at wing tip marginal; 2nd posterior cell with or without hyaline basal incision.
- 3 (4) 2nd posterior cell without hyaline incision; 3rd posterior cell with 2 hyaline incisions **P. tridentata** (Hendel)
- 4 (3) 2nd posterior cell with basal hyaline incision; 3rd posterior cell with 1 or 2 hyaline incisions.
- 5 (6) Falciform hyaline band fusing with postpterostigmal hyaline triangle; 2nd posterior cell with basal hyaline incision crossing *tp* into discal cell; 3rd posterior cell with 1 hyaline incision **P. footei**, n. sp.
- 6 (5) Falciform hyaline band disjunct from postpterostigmal hyaline triangle; hyaline incision of 2nd posterior cell not crossing *tp*; 3rd posterior cell with 2 hyaline incisions **P. pilosula** (Wulp)

Polymorphomyia footei Korytkowski, n. sp.

(Figs. 1-8)

Female. *Head* as in figs. 1 and 2, width 1.74 mm; width of vertex across median ocellus 0.72 mm, slightly wider at level of lunule. Eye somewhat inclined, height 1.44 mm. Length of 3rd antennal segment 0.45 mm. Frons brownish yellow, including vertex, strongly pollinose, with scattered inflated white setae. Frontal triangle behind level of anterior *ors* elevated like a blister, at summit of which is the opaque, pollinose black ocellar triangle. *Ori* 3, long, brownish; *ors* 1, posterior *ors* lacking; *oc* long, slender, brownish; *vti* long, slender; *vte* and *poc* inflated, white; *occ* inflated, white, interspersed with smaller, brownish setae. Face and lunule yellowish, strongly pollinose; facial ridge with numerous brownish setae, decreasing in length upward; facial orbits narrow, silvery pollinose. Genae $\frac{1}{10}$ eye-height. Occiput pollinose, dark brown. Antenna yellowish white, 1st segment fringed with squamous whitish setae,



FIGS. 1-8. *Polymorphomyia footei*, n. sp.: 1, profile of head, ♀; 2, same, anterior view; 3, wing, ♀; 4, hyandrium (♂) with claspers; 5, ejaculatory apodeme; 6, ♂ postabdomen, anterior view; 7, same, lateral view; 8, ovipositor (♀).

2nd with scattered small brownish setae dorsally, 3rd long-ovate, light orange-yellow; arista black, yellowish basally, with scattered inconspicuous minute hairs.

Thorax: Mesoscutum 1.17 mm long, black, pollinose, with scattered small white inflated setae. Scutellum brownish black, lightly pollinose, shining. Pleura brownish black, lightly pollinose; mesopleuron with white inflated hairs. Chaetotaxy typical of the genus, but scutellum with only 1 pair of bristles (apical pair lacking); posterior *ntpl* white, inflated; 3 *mspl*, only uppermost always present, others usually lacking.

Wing (fig. 3) brownish black, with marginal incisions, apical band, small round spot near base of 1st posterior cell, and narrow oblique bar through 2nd basal cell hyaline; apical band confluent with postpterostigmal triangle hyaline incision; marginal incision near lower corner of 2nd posterior cell extending to near anterior end of *tp* and distinctly invading discal cell; 3rd posterior cell with 1

narrow erect marginal incision extending to 5th vein. Venation as shown in figure, *ta* and *tp* close together, *tp* sinuous, strongly oblique; 1st vein (R_1) with numerous strong setae to apex; R_{2+3} bare; R_{4+5} with scattered setae as far as level of end of R_{2+3} above and slightly more in neighborhood of hyaline round spot on lower surface; slight groove in 1st posterior cell forked near wing margin; squames blackish, with margin black. Halter yellow.

Legs with all femora brownish black, yellowish at tip; front and middle tibiae yellowish, hind tibia brown with yellow tip (in 1 paratype all tibiae brownish).

Abdomen blackish brown, with brownish yellow pollen, except on 6th tergum, covered with scattered white, inflated hairs; ovipositor sheath brownish black, length 1.12 mm, spiracles 0.66 mm from base; ovipositor (fig. 8) yellowish, length 1.12 mm, tip 0.78 long, marginal serrations visible only at 100 \times magnification; rasper decreasing toward sides and apex of membranous portion.

Male. Identical except for postabdomen (figs. 4-7).

TYPES. Holotype, ♀, reared from galls in leaves of *Tessaria integrifolia*, Lambayeque, Perú, September 10, 1968, V. H. Córdova leg. (no. 1626-68, in Museum of the National University Pedro Ruiz Gallo (= UNPRG); allotype, ♂, collected on stem of *Tessaria integrifolia*, Mocupe, Lambayeque, Perú, August 4, 1968, Jorge Su Wing leg. (no. 1000-68, UNPRG); paratypes: 1 ♂, Monsefú, Lambayeque, Perú (no. 2457-68, UNPRG); 1 ♂, Chiclayo, Lambayeque, Perú (no. 996-68, UNPRG); 1 ♂, Ucupe, Lambayeque, Perú (no. 2456-68, UNPRG); 3 ♀, Lambayeque, Lamb., Perú (nos. 2455-68, 2458-68, 999-68, UNPRG).

Remarks. This species is the only one that has an incision in the 2nd posterior cell invading the discal cell. In Aczél's key (1953) and in the above key it will run out with *P. pilosula* (Wulp) (1899), which moreover has 2 pairs of *sc*. *P. tridentata* (Hendel) (1914), the only other Peruvian species, has the posterior *ntpl* inflated, but lacks a hyaline incision in the 2nd posterior cell, R_{4+5} is bare, and the 3rd posterior cell has 2 hyaline incisions. *P. basilica* Snow (1894), the type of the genus, has the falciform apical hyaline band narrowly separated from the wing margin.

I am naming this species in honor of Dr. Richard H. Foote, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, who has done much to elucidate the taxonomy of the Tephritidae.

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